the Italian opera, has been applauded, as evincing the same measury over the resources of instrumentation that distinguish the other works of Verdi.

At the special request of the Imperial Commission for the Exhibition of 1855, the American Commissioners already in Paris have formed a Central Commissioners already in Paris have formed a Central Commissioners from the Swain, Commissioner from Pennsylvania, has been elected chairman of the commistee The Imperial Commission has also recognized Mr. Edward B. Buchanan, as Commissioner from the State of Maryland, and Mr. Maunsell B. Field, Secretary of Legation at Paris, ad interim, as Commissioner from the State of Maryland, and Mr. Maunsell B. Field, Secretary of Legation at Paris, ad interim, as Commissioner from the State of New York. This appointment of Mr. Field has given great satisfaction to all who know his peculiar qualifications for the duties which he will be expected to perform. More will be expected of him, perhaps, than ought to be required, for his familiarity with the French has pagage will be of no less service to his fellow-commissioners, than his scientific acquirements, his taste as a connaisseur in the arts, and his ready and graceful pen.

Mr. Mason, American Minister, is alowly recovering, I was told last night, from his severe shock of spoplexy.

apoplexy.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, Jan. 6, 1855.

A Poppy Amongst the Roses - The Great Hen Party at the Tuileries-Witty Repartee of a French Wo man to the First Napoleon-A Spectacle Without Spectators-Interception at the French Post Office of the New York HERALD-Interesting Letter from bastopol-Unusual Mildness of the Winter in Paris—The Italian Opera—Production of Ver-di's " It Trovatore," and debut of Beaucards. The beau monde is more happy than it has been

for weeks, for the subject which extended my last to, I fear, a most fatiguing length, has given it some-thing to talk about. The wits laugh at the Emperor, and call him the poppy among the roses, or Napo. leon deserted at the foot stool of his throne exacting obeisance and fealty from thrice fifty women; others say that His Mejesty is perfectly consistent, and in this, as in other matters, follows implicitly in the Societeps of his great model, who had always au fond a certain degree of malice prepense against the sex par excellence. It is remembered that when that great man was Consul, and a grand banquet was given, some of the principal ladies were placed by themselves at a table over which the hero of Marengo presided. Eating was a short operation in those Napoleonic days, and as under such circum stances conversation could not be expected to be very lively, one of those awful paness or chasms took place, which Gods and men hold alike in horror, and was thus applied by Bonaparte: "Pray, Madame, how old are you? And you, Madame? And you? "-throughout the circle. Such an unforescen assault was perfectly overwhelming at the onset and the most invidious of questions was promotly and meekly responded to; but there were thirty ladies to one man, and Napoleon had entered upon a campaign for once, without calculating the edds; a little fencing was soon manifest on the part of one or two of the besieged; then came a nm mi recordo, and at last some one, who was on the shady side of forty, had the hardihead to reply, "I was born in the same year Monsieur, that gave to France a master, but to women a torment!" The application was unmistakeable ; a general laugh broke out, and like many other tyrants, the young consul, than about thirty years of age, received speedy condem nation. So the world continues to run its round of repetition, and Napoleon the Third, who has best his uncle hollow at a coup d'état-who, without a Talleyrand or a Fouché holds France in his haud, and makes all Europe follow in his wake-is bound to improve upon him likewise in rebus famieux Some will have it that the Empress is decidedly en-ciente, and that to save her from the fatigue of stand ing, this expedient was resorted to; but from the preparations made, it was evident a very much larger number of persons was expected, and the thin ness of the attendance is felt to be a reflection. The court is never too full of the right sort in France, under the existing dynasty, the really noble families refusing to put foot inside of it, and it is not wise to seem to insult those of respectability and station who are willing to supply the vacuum. A court desert. ed is a desert indeed, and crowned heads must never suffer themselves to forget that the noblest and most co-ply interesting part of every spectacle is the spectages themselves. What was it made the funeral procession of the Duke of Wellington the grandest sight she world ever saw? It was not the grandest sight she world over saw? It was not the cortége—France can improvise fifty better in an bour; but there is one thing she cannot do—she can-not people her housetops, her broad causeways, her shops, her elsements, the pinnacles and towers of her churches, her trees, and very lamp posts, with clustering hives of sympathetic human beings, who make the earth tremble with tactr nervous voices, or who, as in that instance, hold it spell-bound by a silence more expressive than the rumbling threes of an earthquake. In England the Queen uses a high stool on State occasions.

an earthquake. In England the Queen uses a high stool on State consalons.

But enough, and perhaps too much, of this. It grieves me, even by implication, to say a word aga not the Emperor; but one cannot help oeing put out when women seem to be made fools of, and men out when women seem to be made fools of, and men are deprived of their journals. Stop and gag the French press! I have nothing to say—that concerns no one but the French; but latterly every package of the New York Herald is rifled of half or three-fourths of its numbers, and your ways, your sayings and doings over the far Atlantic, are almost as mysterious to us as if you were in the centre of China. The parcel to-day contains but one copy—that of December the 15th.

The following letter in the Patric, dated the 20th nlt., from Sebastopal, is worth reading, if only as a contrast to similar documents from the English army:—

We are in the trenches, up to the knees in mud, and the nights are far from agreeable. We prefer, therefore, going to attack the outposts of Prince Messchikoff, who does us now and then the honor to fire a few guns at us, butwithout doing us much harm. Notwithstanding all things, our soldiers are gay, and animated with the best spirit. They are well clothed and well fed, thanks to the unceasing solicitude of the Emperor, from whom we are daily receiving some new benefits. Never was an army better treated, and never did a General take such care of his froops as General Carrobert does. He has a heart of gold enclosed in a body of iron. We are at work raising batteries, and we shall soon have two hundred guns in line. The Russians attempted a sortie this morning, but were received with a sharp fire, and driven back at the point of the bayonet to their trenches. They are raising formidable batteries, and have intorsected the streets of Schastopol with all kinds of obstacles. But if once our troops enter, the battle of the streets will not terrify us, for we are stronger than they, and shall soon get the upper hand.

So extraordinary is the mildness of the season We are in the trenches, up to the knees in mud, and

the streets of Sebastopol with all kinds of obstacles. But if once our troops enter, the battle of the streets will not terrify us, for we are stronger than they, and shall soon get the upper hand.

So extraordinary is the mildness of the season and the fecundity given to vegetation by the incessant rairs, that in the gardens of the Fullertes roses and flowers are as luxuriant as in the first days of autumn. We hear nothing at present of those things without which the Parisian would shrivel up like a seroil of parchment—namely, balls—except that the Court declares that such things will be out of the question until better news arrives from the soat of war. Napoleon is possibly not sorry, for of all his heavy labor, that of going through these court gales must be the most onerous. It is usual on the Jour de l'An for the ministers and great functionaries to dine with the chief magistrate, but on this occasion Prince Jerome Bonaparte relieved his nephew from that burden, and the recking chimneys of the Palsec Royal showed what hespitality its present hecky tenant was exhibiting.

The great theatrical event is the Inauguration of Verdi's opera of "Il Provatore," which, though mywards of a year before the Italian public, has never before been introduced into France. It possesses many of the faults common to the Italian school, but, as a whole, its success was most triumphant. The house was filled to the ceiling, and the most difficult antience in the world broke into rounds of rapturous applause. There is one chorus of forgerons, who made such a din with their anvils, that the real music was overpowered. The scene is laid in Calabria, and the action in those feedal times when every chief was lord of all he surveyed. The opera was expressly written for Beancardé, who made his debut on this occasion in Paris. It is decidedly a successful one, and though not coming up to all one looks for in a first race tenor, he was a great improvement on many of his countrymen, who otten seek by laborious chest tones to compensate fo

which kept the audience (and the Emperor Empress were present) in a state of continua-citement. There is a funereal chorus and matrom which stands out a noble romanza by it cardé—"Non ti Scordar di me"—the motive which is substantially taken up by Madame Fr from which stands out a noble romains by beau-cardé—"Non it Scordar di me"—the motive of shich is subsequently taken up by Madame Frezzo-lini, the whole forming a dust in the choral and or-chestral accompaniments. It is one of the finest morceaux ever produced from the pen of Verdi; it is thought by the best judges to be characterized by a plaintive and savage grandeur worthy of Meyerbeur. The opera bids fair to take a lead even among the first works of the day.

Paris, Jan. 6, 1855. Passion of the French for Everything New-Festivities of the Season-Reviews and Court Recep-tions-Simple Personal Habits of the Emperor-His Encouragement of a Lavish Expenditure by those who Surround Him-The New Loan-The Crimean Campaign Fought with Paper Bullets-French Criticisms on the License of the English Press-Projected Visit to Windsor of Louis Napoleon and his Consort—A Coup d'Etat Matrimo-nial—Curious Reception at the Tuileries. If in any part of the world more than another, old

things are particularly dismissed with a blessing, and new ones cheerfully adopted in their place, it is surely in France. Whether it be time-honored intions, on which the dust of ages has accumulated, forms of government—monarchical, republi-can, dictatorial or imperial—or storied streets, every stone of which might cry aloud of imperiabable historical events, it is all the same; everything is swept away upon scientific principles, and a race that "knew not Joseph" reigns in his stead. And as with these, so it is with the old year and the new one. If chargers are mounted, garrisons turaed out, and all don their best, from the chief functionary of state to the humblest blouse in the departments, to usher in this last, the parting moments of the expiring year are saluted with the noise of trumpets, with the tramp of cavalry, the clash of arms, and the presence of a monarch sur rounded by the *élite* of his court. Accordingly the moment its death-struggles might be supposed to be beginning—say on the 30th—and the gurgling rattle of dissolution clearly discerned, the Champs Elysées, the gardens of the Tuileries, the court in front of the Carousel, were swarming with armed men to be reviewed by the Emperor, and certainly if steel cuirass and champing war horse, if troops, not less magnificent for their physical proportions than their admirable equipments, are things grateful to the manes of that defunct atom of time called a year, those of 1854 ought to be perfectly content, for never did 20,000 troops of all arms present so fine a specimen of military completeness. The heavy cavalry—the carabineers, who mustered in great numbers-were especially remarkable for the stalwart muscular proportions of both man and horse, as with brazen back piece, breast plate, and crested helmet, they thundered along towards the balcony of Tuileries where stood watching them the gentle Empress of France. As with waving swords and deafening cries of Vice l'Empereur, the sun playing on their armor, they executed this movement, the gazing populace seemed to hold its breath with suppressed excitement, and when it was flaished, a lond, long and continuous viva broke forth, that made the color mount into the delicate cheeks of the

lady of ladies in the balcony.

So much for that which has been; and now for that virgin portion of time which it is believed was in the new born year.

The morn of 1855—a year that blds fair, if there is any reliance to be put in the shadows deep and long which have preceded it, to be famous in the annals of the world—was gloomy, and the sky generally overcast; o:casionally the sun made a valuant struggle to disperse his murky attendants, but the clouds finally, as they seem to have a knack lately, had it all their own way; a sharp wind from the southwest kept the rain from falling till late in the afternoon, when it took ample revenge for its tem-

porary suspension.

But till four o'clock, the weather was perhaps as favorable as can be hoped for at this time of the year, and at an early hour the Boulevards glittering with incomerable worthies in the way of etraines, and incumerable worthies in the way of etraines, and attractions for the milition in the long lines of wooden forts or Lilliputian magazines which flauked on either side the magnificent causeway, were intensely crowded. The emperor and empress had lately henored with their presence the house of Girux, a faint description of which I ventured to give you in my last, an ithus gave it additional importance in the eyes of the world. But this smaller wares comprised in those deal boards, whose titus ant narchands, from year to year, appear on the stage for a few days, and then are never heard of the another annual revolution fields them again in toele place, were to-cay the chief source of interest; and it is really marvellous to thick how such insegnides soms. For one sous you may purchase a treasure that will secure you from the winns and caprices of infancy for a week; and for three, you may have roises in your house that will best all the Dutch concerts ever dreamed of in your philosophy.

dreamed of in your philosophy.

The rue Rivoli and the neighborhood of the Tuile-ries, however, disputed the paim of attraction with the Boulevards; for at the Palace the Emperor was The rue Rivoil and the neighborhood of the Tuileries, however, disputed the paim of attraction with the Bonlevards; for at the Palace the Emperor was busy receiving the dutiful congranizations of the legion of honor, the Cour Impurise of Paris, the Catholic clergy, the officers and ladies of the household, the princes and princesses of the imperial family, the cardinals, ministers, marshals, admirals, generals, &c., which constitute the pillars of his throne. Napole on the Third, though singularly unestentatious in his own deportment, is a great promoter of expenditure in his sutourage, and is known to lock witture in his sutourage, and is known to lock witture in his sutourage, and is known to lock witture in his sutourage, and is known to lock witture in his sutourage, and is known to lock witture in his sutourage, and is known to lock witture in his sutourage, and is known to lock witture in his sutourage, and is known to lock witture in his sutourage, and is known to lock witture in his sutourage, and is known to lock witture in his sutourage, and is known to lock witture in his sutourage, and is the out-man and overflowing; and he insists that the marses as well as themselves shall have the benefit of it. Their equipages can never, therefore, be too handsome for him—the toilettes of their wives never too. rich—their hospitalities never too abundant; and aspirants to his favor are not unmindful of this. On his first advent to power there were those who seemed disposed to act as if the present sunshine were but carpe diem, mor bruma, but who, however, soon received for their guidance a very intelligible hint. Three years have now passed since the inanguration of the imperial regime, and in the present hubbur of the world it is Napoleon who is "master of the situation"—a fact which officials, at all events, seem to be convinced of, if the sensible increase to their stile of living be an index. The carriages which conveyed these functionaries to the palace were got up "regardless of expesses," the liveries wer

as plump and as sleek as any turkey at Christmas should do.

As many as three thousand different officials presented themselves on this occasion at the Tuileries; and it is said that at no previous time has so mu us general enthusiam been displayed towards Napoleon. The speeches of the various bodies you will derive from your ordinary channels of information. The subject of the loan was a fertile topic of interest in the casual conversations of the various coteries, and opinion was unanimous as to its success. It appears that in March, 1854, out of 89,000 names in the subscription lists, 60,000 subscribed for less than 50 traces of rentes, and the total amount reached in ten days 467 millions. It was divided in the proportion of 214 millions for Paris, and 253 millions for the departments—a manifestation in which the savings of the workmen and the riches of the great capitalists might be said to be united, and a similar course is to be proceeded with in the present instance.

might be said to be united, and a similar course is to be proceeded with in the present instance.

Another topic constantly brought on the tapis among the palatial throng, in its character so purely official, was, it seems, the hindrance which the cause of the East sustains from newspaper correspondents in the English lines. It was a gued that to carry on the war in such a manner was to fight against

be somy with seyer bullets; that the English when settin is alliance with another sation, now shown by demonstration to understand the art of war much better than themselves, were bound to show some deference to the opinions of that ally on such a subject, and to reflect that, however regardless they might be of their own blood and treasure, oders might not be so content that to be sacrificed to great the content of the content of their own blood and treasure, of own to Bonsparte, could have effected camnalings with success, with a system that not only told the enemy everything, but kept a perpetual bilater on the commander's book, and that without some understanding could be come to with the British Parliament on the subject, it was impossible to forcess the subject, it was impossible to forcess was evidently considered to be very precation, and that her finances would or itself entail another rovolution. The manner in which the ministry had been driven to shandon the cotrio duties, even though the payments were still to be continued to the municipalities and provincial adoptations, showed, it was said, that Espartero's chamber would one force the content of the content of the content of the content of the provincial adoptations, shown were already, too, so deplorably situated that the municipalities have had to make forced loans—that while, in fact, the nation was virtually bankrupt, the Cortes seemed to have but one idea—that of getting rid of all taxtion. The alitance of Austria was talked of as a fail accompt; that of the sail and the property of the content of the

success was voucheased to no American or Eaglish Isdy. The article was of course already far advanced, almost ready for delivery; and it anything like coular evidence was hinted at, such was quite out of the question, as embarrassing the work occile. A French couturière is not caught with chaff. Accordingly there was nothing for it but to wait for the morrow, and when the morrow and its eve came, many a gal ant spouse handed in to her carring the best beloved portion of himself, and delivered her over bodily to the house of a gentleman, now an Emperor, and husband of the first dame in his dominions, but who is arece two years since hore a rather questionable reputation in matters domestic.

his dominions, but who is arec two years since bore a rather questionable reputation in matters domestic.

For my part I consoled myself with a seat in the hall of the Palace, whore monarch I have more than once seen changed, and from that place for the demestics, winessed the entrance of many whose natural graces lent such lustre to those beautiful accidents of dress, which are here so profoundly penetrated. The trains gracefully gathered up and thrown over the left arm, must certainly be said to add great dignity to the carriage, and some of our equaintance, we thought, appeared to unusual advantage, as, sweeping across the marble floor, they entered that gorgeous vestibule, carpeted with crimson and gold, whence poured a flood of light, and where an army of richly arrayed serving men. In gid a lace and scarlet, received them, hermetrically closing the doors, when, like beautous doves entering an eagle's nest, trey forsook their natural homes to sit down at the footskool of his beaked majesty. We thought of the many that had gone in, and remembering that the wise man santh, "in the multitude of councillors there is safety," we took heart, and comforted ourselves.

It appears that the suits of rooms was lit up and adorned as for a ball on the largest scale. A guard of henor, consisting of the Cent Garde, was stationed ear to them; but, on entering the Salle des Mareschaux, which can contain a thousand persons without difficulty, the lacies found they numbered about a hundred and fifty, and it may be safely predicted, that if the Moniteur had issued its last an nouncement in the first place, before trains, dresses and plunes were commanded, these spacious rooms, which looked cold with any number under 3,000, would not have had fifty guests.

The comp d'œul, I am told, was very besutiful, as its an analysis of the same and the seat of the same and the same an

incoming the way and astage. "In the mathitude of councillors there is safety," we took heart, and comforted onselves.

It appears that the suits of rooms was it up and adorned as for a ball on the largest scale. A guard of the company of the com

bowed her gentie head with that meek smile which is peculiarly her own. Her dress was white astin, trimmed with two flounces of blond, each bordered with three rows of diamonds; the train was velvet of dark blue, hemmed with silver, and on her head she wore a splendid crown of diamonds and emeralds. After the presentation or recoption, the ladies formed two lines, and the Emperor and Empress passed between them, making their saturations as, curtesying low, each gentle knee was bent before them. The Empress' train was supported by the Duchess de Bassino and the Princess d'Esling.

The Princess Mathelde's dress was white safin, with lace, and the train crimson velvet and goid, with a tiare of diamonds. The Princess Murat's was white lace, with train of like broche satin. There were several American ladies, but my space only permits me to mention one—namely, Mrs. Ridgway, who by her handsome person and costly tollette, attracted marked attention. Her dress was crimson blazoned satin, with a train of the same material, trimmed with gold thread and feathers.

The Salle du Trone was opened at quarter before ten, and at a quarter past that hour the whole ceremony was over. Immediately their majesties disappeared; the servants, without waiting for the departure of the guesta—if so they may be termed—commenced extinguishing the lights may have the revei all to themselves. To invite ladies thus away from their homes, to refuse them the society of husband, brother, or lover, to oblige them to trust themselves entirely to their domestics, to enforce a particular costume which necessivates an especial colifeur, and great seience and skill in preparation; to do all this on a tempestnous night in January, and then summarily turn them out into the streets without one cup of comfort—not so much as a glass of cold water—is, I say, a very ungallant and ungener-cus proceeding in one whom all the ladies speak well of, and whose hespitality in general is princely and unbounded—mais voida le coup d'état matrimonial.

of, and whose hespitality in general is princely and unbounded—mais voils le coup d'état matrimonial.

Bertis.

The Orimea.

[From the London Times, Jan. 5.]

The Paris Moniteur, of the 4th inst., publishes the following despatch. The Marshal Minister of Warhar has received from the General Commander-in-Chief of the Army in the East the following report, dated Dec. 22, 1854:—

Mossers is Markemal—The bad weather has continued, with rare and short intervals of improvement. We nevertheless continue, as much as possible to encircle the place with our trenches, and all the siege operations become perfect and solid, notwithstanding the rainy season, which renders the transport very difficult.

The two armies mutually assist each other. I am indebted to the English army for the transport of nearly all the cavalry I have under my orders in the Crimea and, on my part. I have placed at the disposal of Lord Ragian my mules to convey his sick to Balaklava, and teams to convey his ammunition. These exchanges contribute to keep up excellent relations and perfect cordiality between the two armies.

There exceely passes a night without some points of our lines being attacked by sorties, which generally cost dear to the assailants.

Yesterday, at 2.A. M., the Russians, after having made a sortie on the third parallel of the English, who vigorously repulsed them, made also a demonstration upon the centre and left of our works. Received by a very brisk and well-directed fire, they withdrew before our soldiers, who pursued them at the point of the bayonet. The anemy left a great number of dead upon the ground.

To make the guard of our trenches more efficacious, I have organized a corpor of volunteers, whose duty it is to keep the approaches of our works clear of the enemy and individually to the beited my whole only by day in the trenches. They have already done much injury to the enemy attention is dawn to the efforts we are making on that side, and his artillery sharply disputs the ground with us, where, as nearly everywhere,

manks of the reconnoissance, but did not attempt to interrupt its operations, which were happily accomplished.

At the same time 1,000 infantry, Scotch and Zouaves, left Balakhwa, on the right of our position, and explered the heights, which extend towards the valley of Baidar. They only met a post of Cossacks.

To resume, I am of opinion that on the left bank of the Tehernaya there are only pickets of the enemy observing our positions from a distance. A movement has evidantly taken place in the Russian army, caused probably by the landing of the Turkish troops, which continues at Eupatoria. I shall soon know the real state of the case.

Although the number of the sick has somewhat increased, in consequence of the perpetual wet in which we live, the sanitary condition of the army is satisfactory, and its moral condition perfect.

If the troops have suffered much from the rain, it has not yet been cold; the snow, which for some time has covered the tops of the mountains inland, has not yet fallen upon the plain which we occupy, and the thermometer has not yet in a single instance been below zero (freezing point of Fahrenheit). These general conditions are rendered better by the care taken of our men, and, thanks to the wise foresight of the Emperor and his government, our army enjoys relative comforts which make it gaily support the fatigues it has to undergo.

which make it gally support the fatigues it has to un-derge.

The number of sick in our military hospitals at Con-stantinople is 3.794, of whem 1,397 are wounded. I have established in the Crimea, near the Bay of Karatsch, a depot of convalencents, where the men who leave the army ambulances, and who only require rest, will regain their strength, and be enabled to return to their duty. This measure will diminish the number sent to Constan-tinople.

His Imperial Highness Prince Napolion, still ratained

thopic.

His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, still rotained at Constantinople by the malady which forced him to leave the Crimea, whahed to rejoin us. I opposed his return, which might compromise the health of the Prince. I am, &c., CANROBERT, General-in-Chief.

The Moniteur likewise publishes the following:—

A recent act illustrates the intimate union woich the treaty of the 2d of December has established between France, England and Austria.

Prince Gortschakoff having demanded to enter into negotiations on the basis of the four guarantees, the three Courts concerted together to address an identical reply to the Russian Plenipotentiary, which testifies the perfect soldarity of their interesis, and the complete accordance of their views.

The Moniteur also publishes the following:—

We have already amounced the resolution taken by the Sultan to send into the Crimea, under the orders of Omer Pacha, a corps destined to second the operations of our Commanders in Chiet, by means of an important diversion u on the rear of the Russian army. Intelligence which we have received from Constantinople, dated the 25th of December, a mounces that a letter from the Vizier eneits him to hasten the embarkation of his trans-

ceived from Constantinopis, dated the 25th of De-cember, announces that a letter from the Vizier en-joirs him to besten the embarkation of his troops, and to proceed imme fairly, in person, to join the Generals of the allies, and to concert his move-ments with them.

The Journal de Constantinopie of the 24th of De-

The Journal de Constantinopie of the 24th of Do-cember, says:—
According to the latest news from the Crimea, the siege works had been advanced so far that di-lect communications had become impossible be-tween the garrison of Sebssto sol and the division of the Russian army in the visinity of Batakhava. That division was in want of provisions, and was with difficulty supplied by the town, which could only send by roundabout patts along the coast. MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY—ITS EPPECTIVE STRENGTH.

from Sebastopol at St. Petereburg mention that 7,000 of the inhabitants of the former place had quitted it in order to take refuge at Simpheropol, and that it resembled some vast barracks in ruin rather than a city.

[From the London Globe, Jan 4.]

If any faith can be placed in letters addressed to and intelligence received by German journals from Odesse, considerable bodies of infantry are being pushed down to the Crimea from the Bessarablan army, and their places filled up by reserve brigades, and divisions from General Paniutin's (24) corps, hitherto stationed in Volhynis, while the latter are relieved by divisions of the 1st corps and corps of Grenadiers.

The 7th, 8th and 9th divisions, forming the third

relieved by divisions of the lat corps and corps of Grenadiers.

The 7th, 8th and 9th divisions, forming the third corps, now commanded by General Read, in the place of General Osten-Backen, removed to the 4th corps, are said to have marched through Odessa on their way to Perekop, in successive columns of brigades, whose movements are to be aided by wagons, principally furnished by German colonists dotted over the intervening steppes, in the same manner as they aided with 2,000 wagons in the transport of the 4th corps, immediately previous to the battle of Inkermann. Taking the Russian remrans at their value on paper, the three divisions, each of 16 battalions, would give 48,600 bayonets, including the 3d battalion of Riffes. But the utmost average amount of effective combatants does not and cannot exceed 700 men each, half of them being recruits of the last 18 months! levies. The actual force of the three divisions, when they reach Sebastopol, will therefore be about 32,000 bayonets, with 140 field-pieces; that is, if the 14 batteries of the corps can keep up with the infantry. The following is the composition of the third corps, by divisions, brigades, &c.;—

EVENTH DIVISION (LIEUTENANT-GENERAL USCHAKOFF):—

Buttations. Men.

EVENTH DIVISION (LIEUTENANT-GENERAL USC		
Batta	tions.	Men.
First Brigade. Smolensko Regiment (13th Line) Mobileff Regiment (14th Line)	1	2,800 2,800
Second Brigade— Witespak Regiment (13th Light) Potolsk Regiment (14th Light)	1	2,800 2,800
First Brigade—	PF):-	
Diebitsch Regiment (15th Line) Pultawa Regiment (16th Line)	:	2,800 2,800
Second Brigade— Alexandropol Regiment (15th Light) Krementschuk Regiment (16th Lne)	4	2,800
NINTH DIVISION (LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SAMAR First Brigade—	un) :	
Hetzki Regiment (17th Line) Seffski Regiment (18th Line) Second Brigade—	:	2,800 2,800
Brianski Regiment (17th Light) Prince of Warsaw Regiment (18th Light)	1	2,800
3d Rifles	1	600

corps d'armee:-		
Grenadier Corps:- 1	Battalions	Men.
2d Carbineers (Moscow)	3	2,100
Three divisions, six brigades	49	33,000
Three divisions, six brigades 5th Corps:—	49	28,000
One brigade		4,800
Two divisions, four brigades	35	16,600
Black Sea Line Cossacks	4	2,400
Marines		4,000
Total	154	90,900
***************************************		80,000

0.900 Thus allowing 25,000 men for the service of the place and forus, Prince Menschikoff will have 65,000 bayonets disposable for outside work, with at lesst 12,000 horse and 300 field pieces. Of the Danube army, originally under Prince Gortschakoff, only the 2d brigade of the 14th and the whole of the 15th division will remain in Bessarabia. Common reason shows, therefore, that the places of the six divisions moved or moving thence to the Crimea within the last two months have been filled up by troops from Voltynia and Podolis, so as to give at least 60,000 effectives to Prince Gortschakoff's force. Thus allowing 25,000 men for the service of the

Having a knowledge that Prince Mensihikoff will shortly be enabled to dispose of the above mentioned force of 90,000 beyonets, of course the British and French governments must be fully aware that it is for them to take such precutions as shall plus the silied commanders in a position to attack or defend upon tolerably equal grounds.

the silied commanders in a position to attack or defend upon tolerably equal grounds.

THE TURKISH ARMY AND OMER PACHA.

The Paris Moniteur, Dec. 4th, has the following remarks respecting the co-operation of the Porte in the war:—

Since the Eastern question has led to a formidable war, the Subtime Porte has made great say files in order to supply his troops with what they require. It is understood that the brave army of Omer Pacha, their chief, has not been neglected, and this is why they have displayed in face of the Rassians a gallanry that has won for them the just atympathy of entire Europe. Some persons of late have thought proper to spread abroad the rumor that the army of the Danube was in the greatest and most pressing want; revertheless his Excellency Riza Pacha has never coased occupying himself with all possible activity in providing every kind of prevision necessary for the army, and he sends to Varna on all occasions previsions, ammunition, winter clothes, and whatever, in short, is indispensable. Very precise orders are at the same time given to the proper parties for their being forwarded without delay to his Excellency the Generalissimo, Omer Pacha.

The following letter, dated Constantinople, Dec. 25, is not authenticated:—
General Canrobert and Finid Marshal Lord Raylan.

The following letter, dated Constantinopic, Dec. 26, is not anthenticated:—

General Canrobert and Field Marshal Lord Raglan had demanded, you are aware, of the Porte, that Omer Pacha should head the relatorcements conveyed to the seat of war, with a view of operating a diversion on the right flask of she Russian army. To this the Porte assented, necessarily without hesisation, and transmitted to the Serdar the requisite orders to this effect. Omer Pacha, however, to the utter astonishment of all, refused to conform to the instructions of his government, founding his objections on positive information from the camp respecting the critical position of the allied armies and his reluctance to take part in an enterprise likely to result in absolute failure, and flosibly demanded permission to return to the capital and confer with the Grand Vizier on this important subject. On the receipt of this actounding intelligence the Grand Council uses mbled at once, and, in pursuance of a resolution unanimously adopted, orders have been transmitted requiring the Turkish Generalissimo to proceed forthwith to Sebastopol at the head of his contingent, and there to expose to the commander-inche of the allted armies his motives and opicions—the Porte being no longer in a position to modify a resolution which had been adopted in common with them. These stringent orders were yesterday forwarded to Omer Pacha, and which, it is hoped, will finally terminate this painful little episode.

mally terminate this painful little episode.

THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS OF ENGLAND—QUEEN VICTORIA'S SYMPATHY.

[From the London Morning Post, Jan. 4.]

Perbass since the c. munencement of the campaign no document has found its way to the public sogratifying in its rature as that which we here subjoin. The earnest expression of her Majesty's anx lety for the brave men who have been wounded in the service of the country will have the best effect in the army; it will console the unfortunate who have already suffered, and animate to increased exertion their comrades who have hitherto escaped the accidents of war.

The letter was addressed by her Most Gracious Majesty to Mr. Sidney Herbert, and through him to Mrs. Herbert, by whom it was tracsmitted to Miss Nightingale:—

WINDSON CASTLE, Dec. 6, 1854.

M's. Herbert, by whom it was tracemitted to Miss Nightingale:

Windson Castle, Dec 6, 1854.

Would you tell Mrs. Herbert that I begged she would let me see frequently the accounts she receives from Miss Nightingals or Mrs. Bracebridge, as I hear no details of the wounded, though I see so many from officers, &c., about the battle field, and naturally the former must interest me more than any one.

Let Mrs. Hribert also know that I wish Miss Nightingale and the ladies would tell these poor noble wounded and sick men that no one takes a warmer interest, or teels more for their sufferings, or admires their courage and heroism more than their Queen. Day and night she thinks of her beloved troops. So does the Prince.

Beg Mrs. Herbert to communicate these my words to thoe ladies, as I know that our sympathy is much valued by these noble fellows. (Signed) VICTORIA.

LATEST DESPATCH FROM LORD RAGIAN.

BEFORE SERBATTORI, Dec 13, 1854.

My LORD DUKE—Your Grace will be happy to hear

LATEST DESPATCH FROM LORD RAGLAN.

BEFORE SERBASTOPOL, Dec. 13, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE—Your Grace will be happy to hear that the weather has continued fine since I had the honor to address your grace on the 8th inst.

The army has made no movement of importance, and nothing of any material consequence has taken place before Sebastopol.

The Russians moved upon our advanced pickets in front of our left attack the night before last in some force, but they were instantly driven back by a detachment of the 1st battalion Rifle Prizade on the right, and by one of the 46th on the left. The aring, however, was kept up for some time, and the third and fourth divisions were held in reediness to support, in case their assis ance should have been required.

I enclose the return of casualties to the 10th inst. I have, &c.,

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

Manifesto of the Czar of Russia An extraordinary supplement of the Journal de St. Piterabourg of the 16th (28th) December brings us the following document:—

By the Grace of God, We. Nicholas the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c., &c., &c., make

rer and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c., &c., &c., ac, make hown.—

The causes of the war, that still lasts, are well underThe causes of the war, that still lasts, are well under
The causes of the war, that still lasts, are well under-

stood by our beloved Russia. The country knowneither ambitious views, nor the desire of obtaining advantages to which we had no right, were the me for those acts and circumstances that have unexperesulted in the existing struggle. We had solely is the safeguand of the soleminy recognized immunithe Orthodox Church, and of our co-religionists East. But certain geveraments, attributing to us ested and secret intentions that were far frow thoughts, have complicated the solution of the que and have finished by forming an hostile alliance a Russia.

After having proclaimed as their object the saft the Ottoman empire, they have waged open war a us—not in Turkey, but within the limits of our realm, directing their blows on such points as were or less accessible to them—in the Baltic, the Whith the Black Sea, in the Crimes, and even on the far d coasts of the Pacific Ocean. Thanks to the Most both in our troops and in all classes of our subjects everywhere meet with intrepid opponents, animather love for us and for their country; and, to ou solation in these troublous circumstances, amid calamities inseparable from war, we are constantly nessing brilliant examples and proofs of this feelis well as of the coursege that it inspires.

Such are the defeats more than once inflict the enemy's troops on the other side of the Caunotwithstanding a great disparity of force. Such the unequal conflict sustained with success by thenders of the coasts of Finland, of the convent lovetsky, and of the port of Petropaulowsky in I chatta. Such, above all, is the heroic defence of topol, signalized by so many exploits or invincibinge, and of indefatigable activity, as to be admired done justice to by our enemies themselves.

Beholding, with humble gratitude towards Gotolis, the bravery, the self denial of our forces bound and sea, and also the general outburst of dethat animates all ranks of the empire, we venture cognize therein the pledge and augury of a hindrag therein the pledge and augury of a hindrag therein the pledge and conditions

Given at Gatchina, the fourteenth day of the mot Picember, in the year of grace 1854, and the tieth of our reign.

The Disorganization of the British Arm The Thoors assuces to A Mon. [From the London Times, Jan. 3.]

There is a singular but not real cousolation failure to which we are occasionally reduced. body can really complain when a thing does answer a purpose for which it was never inter Indeed, there is a kind of triumph of rease such disappointments. Thirty years ago a brought his house down over his head by a don his drawing-room floor. This was disagree enough; but all the rights of the question satisfied when it was found the builder expressly excepted a dance from the capabil of the house, and the lease provised that no d should be given without consent of the land Abstract reason, whenever it can get a hearin this hour of anxiety and disappointment, may some and bitter confort in the almost titre h down of our mistary system. When one of to think, it is not intended for actual service, it is ded for so many other conflicting purposes we cannot be surprised if it answers one purposes we cannot be surprised if it answers one purposes we cannot be surprised if it answers one purposes we cannot be surprised if it answers one purposes we cannot be surprised if it answers one purposes we cannot be surprised if it answers one purposes we cannot be surprised if it answers one purposes we cannot be surprised if it answers one purposes we cannot be surprised if it answers one purposes we cannot be surprised if it answers one purposes we cannot be surprised if it answers one purposes we cannot be surprised if it answers one purposes we cannot be surprised if it answers one purposes in the same purpose of an alternative beaution of friends, or to produce a short display, but to realize a fair profit, with sausfact to all parties. This a homely view to take of incortance and to a should then incorn him toat he had totally mist the object of his business, and the nature of mercantic operations of the surprised i

soldieriike qualities whatever, will assist him is competition where the battle is expressly not to the scattly and noise.

The case is so flaggant, so manifest to friend a totice, and so collessed and procial ned to all world, that it would be ridiculous to stur over fact that the British army is found to be no ar at all in the general military rense of the will is a mob of brave men—not more than a mand rather less, masmuch as it is evidently of manded by those who should not command and so deprived of its rude natural efficiency, the accounts that we publish, and many more if for one reason or other we do not publish, but while ne nevelopes, loose heaps, and classic oands about us, agree in this—tant the organization of army is either none, or worse than none. For last few weeks we have so often had to say the that it only remains to bring up the sad story of latest date. The long expected, and moch pray for draughts, so hardly spared by this country, rive at Balakiava. A boy aid de camp, as a veter officer complains, shows the promethess of his for by ottering it immediately to disembark, with proper clothing, in the rain, to march through mid of sludge to the pool assigned for its quatters, at to hivouack, in that case, some in tents, some und the canopy of heaven. The next day some equa comfortable, equally thougoless maispert, sands to the trenches, and in ten days, or a fortaight the latest, two-thirds of ithe poor lates whom as to hivouack, in that case, some in tents, some und the camp of the probable event of any active movement, and there remained note than 3,000 sick under the split imarques in the camp—no light bard the probable event of any active movements. I poor fellows fall sick by as certain and inevitable reign as any to be found in medicine, or husbandi or other physical siles by. Yet hundreds of veter flexes, who share the hardships of their men, ment in vain the mercities regime of an ignorant rerors. We confess that we cannot look at the horse of the country, who have a say the found in